

STATE PLAN UNDER TITLE XIX OF THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

State/Territory: UTAH

CATEGORICAL DETERMINATIONS

Listed below are the categories applied by the Division of Mental Health and the Division of Services for People with Disabilities in making advance determinations that nursing facility services are needed.

Convalescent care

Any individual with serious mental illness or mental retardation/related conditions, who is not a danger to self or others, who requires a medically prescribed period of recovery in a nursing facility (not to exceed 120 days), and who is being released from an acute care setting.

Terminal illness

Any individual with serious mental illness or mental retardation/related conditions, who is not a danger to self or others, who is certified by a physician as having a life expectancy of six months or less, and who requires continuous nursing care or medical supervision/treatment due to a physical condition.

Severe physical illness

Any individual with serious mental illness or mental retardation/related conditions, who is comatose, ventilator dependent, functions at the brain stem level, or has a diagnosis of: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, severe Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, or congestive heart failure, or any other diagnosis so designated by the Health Care Financing Administration.

Provisional admission

Any individual with delirium where an accurate diagnosis cannot be made until the delirium clears, or admissions pending further assessment in emergency situations requiring protective services, with placement in a nursing facility not to exceed seven days. A PASARR is not needed unless the individual remains in the nursing facility. If the individual remains in the nursing facility, a complete PASARR must be conducted.

Respite care

Any individual who is admitted to a nursing facility for very brief and finite stays of up to 14 days to provide respite to in-home care givers to whom the individual with mental illness or mental retardation is expected to return following the brief nursing facility stay. A PASARR evaluation is not needed unless the individual remains in the nursing facility. If the individual remains in the nursing facility longer than the 14-day limit allows, the individual must be subjected to a complete PASARR evaluation.

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